

Paper-VIID

Political Ideologies

For BA Part-III (Hons.)

Political Science (Optional paper)

Gangesh Kumar Jha

Assistant Professor

Deptt. Of Political Science

Marwari College, Darbhanga

What is ideology?

- Ideology is 'an interrelated set of ideas that in some way guides or inspires political action' (Heywood, 2002)
- 'An ideology is a reasonably coherent structure of thought shared by a group of people. It is a means of explaining how society works and explaining how it ought to work.' (Dobson, 1992)
- Some uses of the term see ideology as something negative, implying a distorted view of reality eg capitalist ideology, patriarchal ideology

Political ideologies

- Liberalism
- Conservatism
- Socialism
- Other political ideologies
- Post-ideological politics



Examples of ideologies

- Political ideologies

- Libertarianism
- Liberalism
- Conservatism
- Anarchism
- Socialism
- Fascism
- Communism
- Communitarianism
- Statism

- Economic ideologies

- capitalism
- communism
- globalism
- protectionism
- Keynesianism
- monetarism
- Market fundamentalism

- Social ideologies

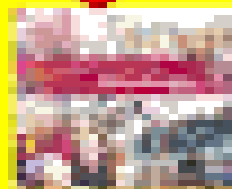
- Tribalism
- Ethnocentrism
- Nationalism
- Feminism
- Multiculturalism
- Supremacism

Classic Liberalism

- Classical Liberalism is an ideology that embraces the principles of individualism.
 - ❖ Rule of Law
 - ❖ Rights and Freedoms
 - ❖ Private Property
 - ❖ Economic freedom
 - ❖ Self-interest
 - ❖ Competition



- 
- **1400 – 1600 The Renaissance**
 - Awareness of Individualism Grew
 - **1517 – Protestant Reformation**
 - Growing Secularism
 - **1700s – The Enlightenment / Age of Reason**
 - Democratic values were strengthened
 - **1750 – 1850 – Industrial Revolution**
 - Economic freedom grew along with individual values
 - **1776 – American Revolution**
 - **1789 – French Revolution**
 - **1900's – Liberalism**

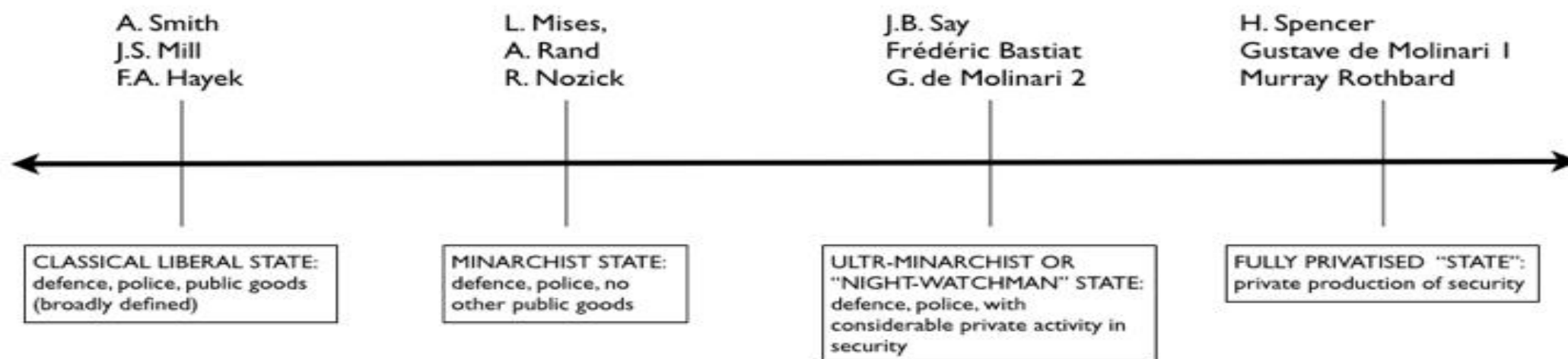


Liberalism: A Brief Introduction (6)

Liberalism as a Political Philosophy (Cont.)

- Liberal political theory fractures over the conception of liberty. But a more important division concerns the place of private property and the market order.
- For classical liberals liberty and private property are intimately related: all rights, including liberty rights, are forms of property; property is itself a form of freedom
- For classical liberals private property is the only effective means for the protection of liberty. Here the idea is that the dispersion of power that results from a free market economy based on private property protects the liberty of subjects against encroachments by the state.

Functions of the Classical Liberal State



Negative freedom



Favoured by classical liberals



The role of the state should be minimal, limited to providing security and order

Positive freedom



Favoured by modern liberals



The state should help and intervene where necessary to allow people to flourish

Difference between negative and positive liberalism

- Difference about the nature of state
- Difference about the functions of the state
- Difference about the purpose
- Difference about the concept of liberty
- Difference about the role of state in economic field

CLASSICAL LIBERALISM AND NEGATIVE FREEDOMS

Freedom from tyranny, freedom from fear, freedom from hunger and freedom of discrimination.



Modern Liberalism
Positive freedoms
Example: freedom of expression

Classical Liberalism
Negative freedoms
Example: freedom from persecution for following a chosen faith.

Tensions within

Liberalism (2)

Classical liberalism	v.	Modern liberalism
economic liberalism	–	social liberalism
egoistical individualism	–	developmental individualism
maximize utility	–	personal growth
negative freedom	–	positive freedom
minimal state	–	enabling state
free-market economy	–	managed economy
rights-based justice	–	justice as fairness
strict meritocracy	–	concern for the poor
individual responsibility	–	social responsibility
safety-net welfare	–	cradle-to-grave welfare

Socialism

Socialism is an ideology with the core belief that a society should exist in which popular collectives control the means of power, and therefore the means of production. Though the de facto meaning of socialism has changed over time, it remains strongly related to the establishment of an organized working class; created through either revolution or by social evolution, with the purpose of building a classless society.





Socialism in Practice

- Modern socialism really began as a reaction to the excesses of uncontrolled industrial capitalism in the 1800s and 1900s.
- The enormous wealth and lavish lifestyles enjoyed by owners contrasted sharply with the miserable conditions of the workers.
-
- Some of the first great sociological thinkers studied the rise of socialism.
- Max Weber admired some aspects of socialism, especially its rationalism and how it could help social reform, but he worried that letting the government have complete control could result in an "iron cage of future bondage" (Greisman and Ritzer 1981).

Type of socialism	Key features of this branch of socialism
Primitive socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Socialism which existed before capitalism. E.g. More's Utopia (1516): no money or private property, goods distributed according to need. •Winstanley 1640s Levellers: work the land cooperative and distribute fairly. Common land.
Utopian socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reponse to the problems of capitalism, keen to roll back progress to a more simple way of life. •Fourier: Proposed small, self-supporting communities •Robert Owen: Benevolent capitalist cared for the welfare of his workers e.g. education and housing. Inspired co-operative movement e.g. John Lewis
Marxism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Marx and Engels emphasised the importance of class conflict. •Not utopian, but rather the inevitable consequence of the growing crisis of capitalism. •Advocated revolution and accepted that industrialisation and mass production were here to stay. •Proposed state socialism as a step towards true communism (independent communities)
Revolutionary socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Revolutionary socialists have been inspired by Marxism in Cuba (Castro), Vietnam, North Korea, Venezuela etc).
Fabianism and evolutionary socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Influenced by Marx, but didn't accept his revolutionary theories. •Believed in inevitable gradualism of socialism as the working class gained the right to vote. •Big influence on New Labour (all Labour prime ministers have been members of the Fabians) •Bernstein was another example of revisionist socialism, seeking gradual improvements for the working class.
Syndicalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Originated in France, advocated violent methods of overthrowing capitalism e.g. Sorel. Linked to trade union movement.
Democratic socialism and British Labourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •British socialism is known as democratic socialism. •British Labour party always recognized that it would only be electable if it governed in national interest, not just class interests. •1945-1979: Sought equal rights and equality of opportunity; nationalisation of industry and strong workers' rights. •Seeks to reconcile free-market capitalism with a just society.
New Labour and modern social democracy and the Third Way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Success of free market capitalism and end of cold war led to demise of traditional socialism. •Labour rebranded as 'New Labour' in response to the post-Thatcher consensus for the free market and individualism •1995: Dropped clause 4, it's historic commitment to 'common ownership of the means of production.' •Arguably not socialist at all. However, it doesn't fit anywhere else in this book - it is not liberal or conservative. •This book treats New Labour and the Third Way as essentially one and the same. E.g. narrowing gap between private and public sector; minimum standards of living; progressive but competitive tax code. •Still true to socialist origins in terms of strong welfare state free at the point of delivery. Also seeks to tackle poverty and concerned with social exclusion. •Communitarianism: We are individualist in nature, but we have a mutual obligation to society.
Post New Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Post 2007 Brown shifted away from New Labour: social mobility as opposed to reduction in poverty per se. •Targeted benefits, rather than benefits for all. •More pragmatic than dogmatic under Brown

MARXISM

- **Economic structure** is the main driving force behind all social conditions and historical changes.
- Marx considers human history as a series of struggles between classes -between the oppressed and the oppressing.
- Capitalism is based on exploitation of laborers.
- The workers' revolution is the inevitable result of exploitation and the means of emancipation.
- The aim of Marxism is to bring about a classless society, based on the common ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

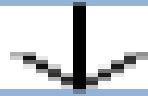
Karl Marx – Social Class Theory

- Karl Marx (1818 – 1883) developed the Social Class Theory
- Influenced by the Industrial Revolution
- According to Marx, the structure of society depends on the way production is organised (technology, division of labour)
- The dominant class directs and owns the means of production while the other class produces and serves the dominant class

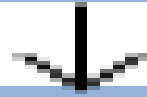
**Primitive
communism**



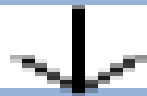
Feudalism



Capitalism

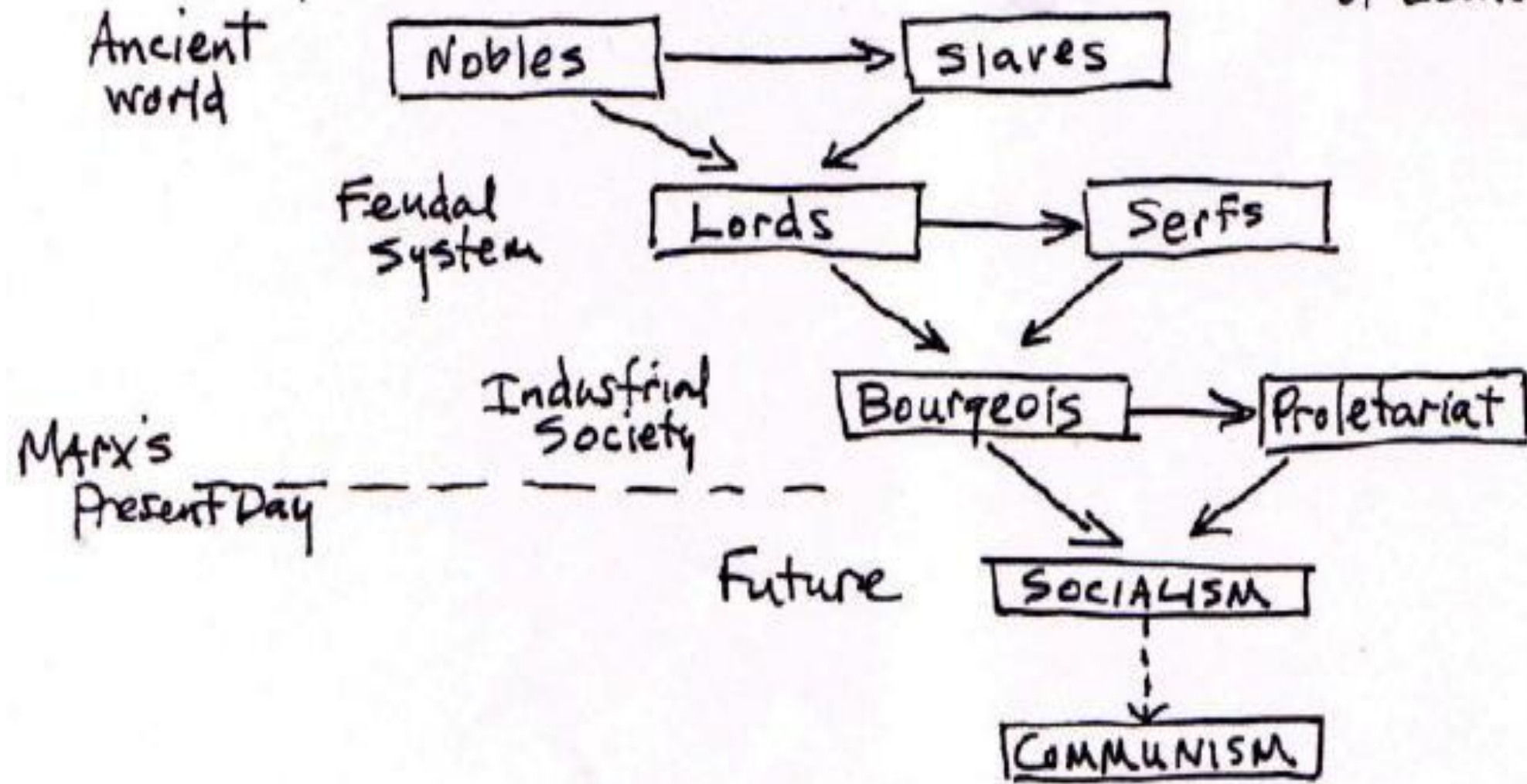


Socialism



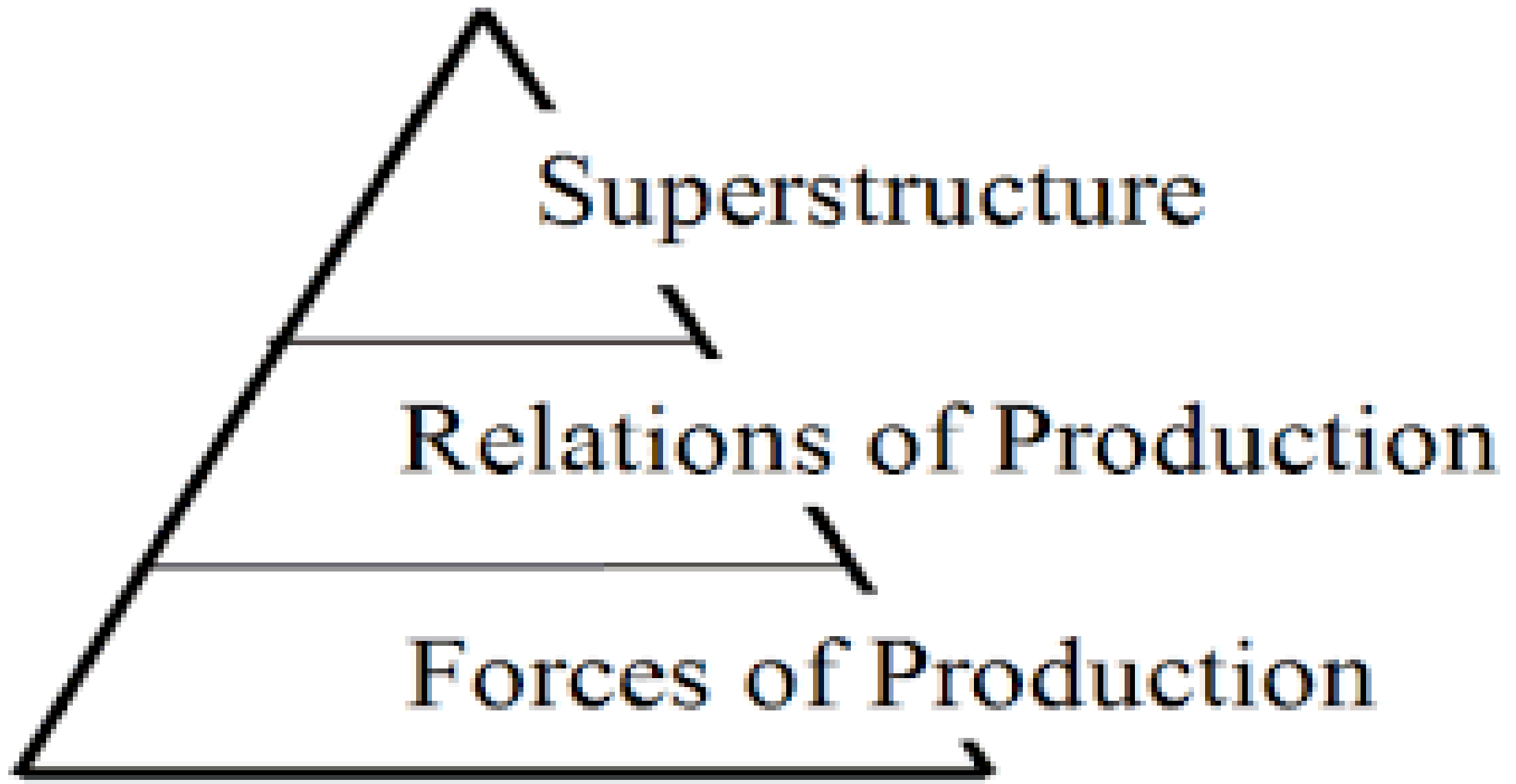
Communism

Marx's Theory of Dialectical Materialism (Cyclical/Historical Analysis of Economic Form)



Karl Marx: Class Conflict

- Social stratification is rooted in people's relationship to the means of production
- **Capitalists**
 - *People who own and operate factories and other businesses in pursuits of profits*
- **Proletariats**
 - *Working people who sell their labor for wages*
- **Alienation**
 - *The experience of isolation and misery resulting from powerlessness*



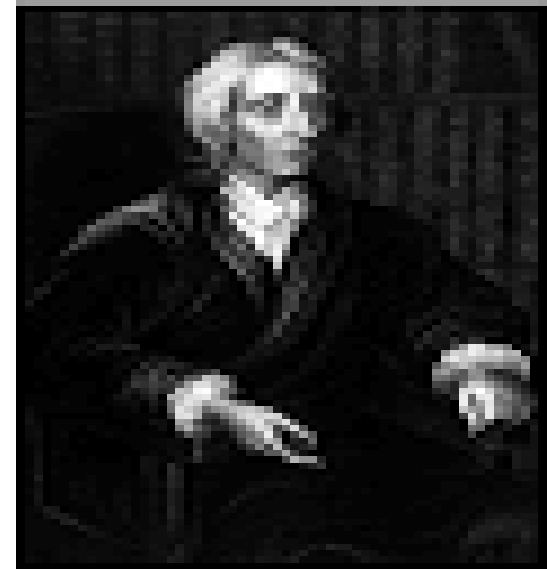
Superstructure

Relations of Production

Forces of Production

Ideology

John Locke



- **Enlightenment**
 - Humanism, rationalism
- **Liberalism**
 - Social contract, limited government, rights
- **Republicanism**
 - Public welfare, civic virtue
- **Utilitarianism**
 - Purpose of government is to maximize happiness

Utilitarianism

- Another influential ideology, Utilitarianism, developed in the early 19th century alongside laissez-faire. Associated primarily with the philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1749-1832), its central belief was that a well-ordered society should seek to secure 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number'. In theory, laissez-faire could deliver that happiness for the greatest number if indeed 'looking after Number One' is what brings the greatest happiness to the greatest number of people.



The Principle of Utility



1. Recognizes the fundamental role of Pain and Pleasure in human life.
2. Approves or disapproves of an action on the basis of the amount of pain or pleasure brought about ("consequences").
3. Equates the good with the pleasurable and evil with pain.
4. Asserts that pleasure and pain are capable of "quantification" -- and hence of measure.



Main principles of Gandhiji

- ❖ **Satya**
- ❖ **Brahmacharya**
- ❖ **Ahinsa**
- ❖ **Khadi**
- ❖ **Fasting**
- ❖ **Religion**

TOP 10 WORDS OF WISDOM BY GANDHI

- 1.** BE THE CHANGE
- 2.** WHAT YOU THINK YOU BECOME
- 3.** WHERE THERE IS LOVE THERE IS LIFE
- 4.** LEARN AS IF YOU'LL LIVE FOREVER
- 5.** YOUR HEALTH IS YOUR REAL WEALTH
- 6.** HAVE A SENSE OF HUMOR
- 7.** YOUR LIFE IS YOUR MESSAGE
- 8.** ACTION EXPRESSES PRIORITIES
- 9.** OUR GREATNESS IS BEING ABLE TO
REMAKE OURSELVES
- 10.** FIND YOURSELF IN THE SERVICE OF OTHERS

“Gandhi an concept of Sarvodaya”

Sarvodaya means, “ development of all”. The recent trends of planned change have seen many developmental programs not only in india, but also in other developing countries. One of the reasons for the failure of various models of modernization is the insensitivity of the policy makers the implementation of the policies in local culture.

Sarvodaya

- Sarvodaya is upliftment or welfare of all.
- Gandhi first encountered this noble notion in the book titled 'Unto This Last' by John Ruskin, in 1904.
- The impact of this reading was powerful that it proved to be a life changing experience for Gandhi.
- He was determined to change his life in accordance with the ideals of the book.